VOL: LVIII.-NO. 262.

Conference met to-day in the hall where Hann was held, but nothing was done berend the appointment of committees, interesting news of the day has been outade of the convention hall. The tremendous ask of harmonizing some of the conflicting erests represented here has been attemptat with what success will appear later. The st wonderful feature of the whole incongruyes gathering thus far has been the marvelous power which one man by sheer force of character and personal influence has gained over the delegates. He is L. F. Livingston of Georgia, President of the Georgia Alliance and member of the present Congress. He is the giant of the farmers' movement. He possesses the native ability to and a great revolt if one is to come. Not Sockless Jerry but Livingston will be the leader of the Alliance contingent in the House pext winter. Unpolished and ungraceful, the embodiment of the familiar figure of "Uncle Sam," he is a second Abraham Lincoln in his power to compel the attention even of a hostile audience. He came to Cincinnati to oppose. almost single handed, the dearest purpose the organizers of this Convention. He may succeed in stemming the third party tide. He made his principal fight in a canvass of a

half hundred lenders of all the mixed elements which are represented here. It was a splendid fight with a splendid victory. It began with Livingston arrayed against them all. He declared that the South would not join now in a third party movement, and he begged the North and West to go slow. Then they attacked him. Never was a man more vehemently assalled by speaker after speaker from all parts of the country. Livingston loves a fight. and the assaults spurred him to a hot retort. "Give us your reasons for what you say!" they demanded of him.

I have no reasons to give," he retorted. "I give you facts, not reasons. I supposed you would want to know the facts. I should. You may call us of the South fools. You may call us mad. You may call us mean. You may call us ignorant. (He went on quoting some of the epithets flung at him.) But the fact remains, we are Democrats in the South. If you choose to ride on rough shod with your third party cheme without us. go ahead. The fact remains there are seventeen States down in Dixie's land that won't go with you." Congressman Otis of Kansas made a bitter

soly.

You seem to think that Kansas is the whole United States," interrupted Livingston, "Wait all you get to Washington and we'll take some of that nonsense out of you."

Otis sat down, and again Livingston reiterated the facts about political sentiment in the South in terse, homely language and with a force which carried conviction even to his nawiling hearers. One by one they came over to his side. They recognized the folly of cre-sting a new party in which a great section of the sountry would have no interest or repreentation. They were willing at last to grant the request of the Southern members of the Alliance to wait until February, 1892, before nching a new party.

The leaders were won by the sound sense and eloquence of the man from Georgia: but conversing the mass of delegates is another matter. Livingston will try to do it by a great speech in the Convention to-morrow. If he seeds it will be almost a miracle, for ninetenths of the men and women who have come here from the North and West have come to pose. They are angrily intolerant of the policy of delay. They will recognize no significance in the important fact that South Carolina, which is as strong an Alliance State as Kansas, is not represented here. They are ready to go es alone without South Carolina and without the entire South if need be. So the struggle of common sense against the craze which dom-

fastes a large section of the West will be an The third party people feel very much en-The third party people feel very much encouraged by the presence of President Gompars of the Federation of Labor and Powdelly
of the heights of Labor. Both men are noncommitted on the new party movement. I owderly advising postuonement of action. They
are here to study the situation and the
strength of the simmediate independent action
believe the observation of both the labor combinations can be enlisted and that then the
death will be compelled to fail into line. They
purpose a brief platform dealing only with
find transportation and money, substantially
the Ocala demanda.

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and transportation and money, substantially

and transportation and money, substantially the Ocala demanda.

Anno half where the Convention meeta, is easy the leaf where the Convention meeta, is easy the leaf with the country, but its country properties are poor, as the leamorate found in 1830 and the delegates to-day realized. Home who had heard the proud beat of the Eansas host that every one of their delegation was good for a three-hour each were releved on discovering that not seem in a nundred could speak for more has ten migutes in Music Hall without becoming schausted. The half will accommodate about 4000 persona and there are sents on the mar for about 2.500. The interior looked much self a National Convention was to meet the elegates legan to assemble, the placards designating the sents of the delegates array of tables for the newspaper correspondents and the special tolegangh factures which have been provided all indicated imparations for a gathering of great importance.

meandents and the special tolegraph facilities which have been provided all indicated sparations for a gathering of great importance.

There were only three great inscriptions on as walls. One back of the Chairman wast United we stand. Divided we fall. In front the control of the chairman wast United we stand. Divided we fall. In front the control of the chairman wast United we stand. Divided we fall. In front the control of the chairman wast United we stand. Divided we fall. In front the control of the chairman wast I waste of the chairman wast. The chairman waste of the chair and the great or pan in the convention at 2 o'clock. I waste for opening the Convention at 2 o'clock. I waste for opening the Convention at 2 o'clock. I waste for opening the Convention at 2 o'clock. I waste for opening the convention at 4 feet when the chairman waste of the safety of the safety of the chairman waste of the safety of the safety of the chairman waste of the safety of the safety of the chairman waste of the c

THE DISSATISFIED MEET.

INDUSANDS OF THEM HELP TO OPEN
THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANTI CONFEREN

up in the same way as that on credentials had been.

Iswatius Donnelly started the first skirmish on the paramount issue before the Convention. He moved a recess to allow the Stare delegations opportunity to choose members of a Committee on Platform, Vice-Previdents, and Secretaries, and members of a National Committee. A delegate from Nebraska was the first to detect the attempt to commit the Convention to a third party morement by prividing for the appointment of a national third party committee. He protested against this feature of the motion. Finding himself unmasked, Donnelly said:

"I assume we are here to organize a third party. We are not here to set as the tail of cither of the old parties. However, if the Convention does not subsequently authorize a National Committee, no harm will have been done."

tional Committee, no harm will have been done."

Gen. Weaver of Iowa protested that it was improper and unfair to commit the Convention on the siy to something which it might not want to adopt. The Convention, he said, was competent to appoint a National Committee whenever necessary.

The point of order was raised that Donnelly's motion was not in order in advance of the report of the Committee on Crodentials. The point was sustained.

Then the Convention became a good deal demoralized, and the temporary Chairman was quite unable to control it. The assistant Chairman was equal to the emergency. He mounted the rostrum, and in a voice like a steam gong is commanded order. He tackled the Convention in sections. Two hundred illinois delegates were on their feet in one corner hotly debating some question among themselves.

"Will you men from Illinois sit down?" bellowed the big man, who was B. P. Pratt of Nebraska. They signified a slow obedience. "Don't do it!" he shouled again, and he kept at them till every man was in his seat and silence all over the hail.

It appeared, in forming the various committees, that the following States were not represented:

Arisona Kerth Dakota Delawara Florida, Idaho,

Arisona. North Dakota. Delawara. Florida. Idaho. Indian Territory. Nevada. New Hampshire. New Jersey, New Mexico. Uregon. Vermont. Virginia, Utah. South Carolina. and Washington.

Without waiting for the report of its Committee on Credentials the Convention decided to appoint a Committee on Resolutions by States. and it was made up as follows:

J. A. O. Bush of Arisansa. M. C. Dunan C. Callorie.

States, and it was made up as follows:

J. A. O. Bush of Arkensas, M. C. Dunn of California,
Enuma (i. Curtis of Colorate, Robert Hyde of Connecticut, John M. Pease of South Parcota, A. Bland of the
District of Columbia, C. C. Parcota, A. Bland of the
District of Columbia, C. C. Bankin, C. C. Bankin,
James M. G. C. C. Bankin, J. J. Mills of Louisiana,
James R. Weaver of lows, James in One Claimana,
W. D. Fmith of Maine, F. R. Agnew of Pennsylvania,
Hartholomew Vallet of Rhode Jouand, H. B. Osborne of
Fennesace, J. H. Davis of Texas, Virgil A. Gaines of
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norning.
The Unio contingent in the convention has The Uhio contingent in the convention has taken an unexpectedly unanimous position in layor of immediate third party action. At a meeting of the State delegation to-day it was voted, not only to advocate independent political action in the convention, but to call at once a State convention to nominate a full State ticket.

This means a new menace to McKinley's gubernotorial aspirations, and also that John Sherman's seat in the Senate is by no means secure. Several other State delegations held canouses fo-day, and most of them voted for independent political action of the present Convention.

Convention.

The visitors woke up the town to-night with bands and a procession, which made the rounds of the hotels, and then marched to liusic Hall, where there was a love least. It was a typical kansas Alliance rally. There was a service of song such as usually precedes a Methodiat revival meeting.

A glee club from kansas led the singing, and Good-by Old Farty, Good-by was the favorite song. Senator Peller of Kansas was the principal speaker of the evening. The Convention came, he said, as the harbinger of a revolution.

Convention came, he said, as the herbinger of a revolution.

The movement was not one of destruction, but of creation, not for tearing down the perquisites of the rich, but to restore the rewards of labor. The men in the revolt will strike blows with their tongues, win victories with their ballots. They did not propose to interfere with the money powers.

They were going to make their own money and use it. They didn't propose to take possession of the railroads. They would build up new ones.

session of the railroada. They would build up new ones.

"A new party!" cried the Kansas Senator.

"Why, certainly. What do you suppose we are here for?"

There was no doubt about the sentiment of the meeting, for there was a wild demonstration in lavor of the third party idea. The meeting lasted until late and it served as a safety valve to allow the secape of much of the pent vp third party enthusiasm which was bound to find a vent.

The Committee on Resolutions went into executive seast n about 7 o clock, and it was still struggling with the problem before it at midnight, it will be obliged to fight out the whole question of organizing a new party at this time.

whole question of organizing a new party at this time.

Both sides are ably represented on the committee, Weaver being the leader of the Conservatives and Donnelly and Green of the lindicals. The committee had a speech and advice from Col. Livingston. Although he attends the Convention he is not a member of it. He was not delegated to come here by the Georgia Alliance. He comes as an individual, and it he addresses the Convention in opposition to a new party he will speak by courtesy as an outsider.

It is doubtful if the Committee on Resolutions will be able to agree to a unanimous report. If no , the whole fight will be transferred to the floor of the Convention.

Then there will be music. The Committee on Permanent Organization will report Senator Poffer President of the Convention.

By the Associated Press.

The Committee on Resolutions met after the adjournment of the Convention this evening, and organized by making Ignatius Donnelly of Alinnesota chairman.

The committee did not get to work in earnest for a considerable time, and no one appeared to know how long it would take them to conclude their labors and reconcile, if souch a thing is possible, the conflicting elements with which they had to deal, Geu. We are and other members of the committee who energed at intervals from the committee would do its work harmoniously, and said that the St. Louis platform would be taken as a basis upon which to proceed. There were all sorts of plants to be fully aired.

The third-party-on-the-spot enthusiast tonight blossomed out with many pieces of blue ribbon, about an inch square, on their white badges. One of them said when asked its meaning: The child is already born, and we mean to put clothes on it that away," intimating that the growth of the new party spirit had been some-aling their real sentiments from trudental modives are inclined to throw off the mask and urge immediate action in the matter.

The Committee, on Fermanent Organization

the mask and urge immediate action in the matter.

The Committee on Permanent Organization to-night selected senator Peffer for permanent Chairman, and there was much rejoicing over a result which came from it. Peffer was chosen on the secont ballot, and then all the other applicants for the honor were made Vice-Chairmen.

They are all prominent men—Hugh Kavapauth, a leading member of the Knights of Lalors J. A. Brooks President of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Gideon Delameter of Colorado, an old-time Greenbacker.

Arrest of a Bookkeeper.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.- Detectives to-day arrested William B. Hall, until regently keeper for the whole-ale jewelry firm of Greenberg & Bier, for embezzling nearly \$8,000. Hall was lured here from New York and then arrested. His stealings were made last year, but he was so elever in doctoring accounts that the new bookkeeper has just discovered them. the new bookkeeper has just discovered them. Hall cut a wide swath here, and the suspicions of the firm were first excited when they learned that he had spent money like water in Yokohama while on a visit there.

Hall has several brothers prominent in Boston and Chiego. His lather, George D. Hall, lies at 170 West Tenth street, New York, and his brother, George D. Hall, Jr., is Secretary of the Wainwright Manufacturing Company of the Mainwright Manufacturing Company of Boston. His other brother is Arthur D. Hall, with Rand, McAslly & Co., Chicago. HER MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

MARY MUNAMARA SAYS OSCAR CLAPP IS A BIGAMIST.

She Says Also That He Declared That He Had Robbed Annan & Co, of \$10,000-Now She Wants Her Marriage Annuled, When Oscar Clapp of White Plains deserted his wife Jennie and went to Minneapolis about ten days ago with Mary McNamara there was

good deal said about the latter's character that could not have been pleasant for her to contemplate. Yesterday morning she set out to defend horself against those imputations.

She called on Howe & Hummel and retained them in a suit which she is about to bring for the annulment of her marriage with Oscar Clapp. She told the story of her acquaintance with Clapp and exhibited documentary evi-dence to prove her assertion that she had been married to Clapp. The most important

been married to Clapp. The most important of these documents read:

This certifies that on the 28th day of April, in the year of our lood level, occar Clapp and Mary 1, Monanday, were united by me in, holy matrimeny at Amara, were united by me in, holy matrimeny at Sanday, J., according to the laws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jaws of the State of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jersey of Rew Jersey, J., according to the Jersey of Rew Jersey, Jersey of Rew Jersey of

CHARLES KIRICE, Witnesses.

P. Binice, Pastor.

EMBA Holk,

The Rev. P. Eirich is the pastor of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Hud-

son and Eighth streets. Hoboken.

This marriage certificate puts Clapp in the uncomfortable position of having to answer for the crime of bigamy, even if he escapes all other consequences of his proceedings. With the marriage certificate Mrs. McNamara-Clapp produced a letter. It was written on the note-paper of Annan & Co., for whom Clapp was eashier, and bore the date of Oct. 20, 1867. In a weak, round-lettered style of pagmanship he

wrote:
"My Dean Little Girl: I have a few moments to spare, and will avail myself of the My Dear Little Girl.: I have a few moments to spare, and will avail myself of the opportunity to express in writing some words of love for my girl. I hope that no harm has befailen my Mainle on account of her sending the messenger from school or from any other cause. Keep up courage, my dear, and very soon we shall be together. I hope forever. I love to be with you more and more as the days pass. You seem dearer than ever to me, if such a thing could possibly be. I look at you and wonder if some day my dear will not get tired and sees some one else she may love, but I hope I will not live to see that time. It seems to me when you speak of others in connection with you that it mus be wrong, as I slone have the right to all your love, company, and consideration.

Blaby, one of these days I hope I shall be able to call you wite, and that very soon. I suppose you are tired of hiaving me repeat these things, but I cannot help it: so not to iollow it longer I will close, with all my love, "Secar."

Mrs. McNawara-Tlapp said vesterday after-

these things, but I cannot help it: so not to iollow it longer I will close, with all my love.

Mrs. McNamara-Tlapp said yesterday afternoon that she had known Clapp since her childhood, aithough she had not been intimately acquisined with him until 1885. Some time in that year, she said, he asked permis-ion to call on her. She was at that time a teacher in Grammar School 70 in East Seventy-fifth street, and was living at Kearns's hotel in Fordham. She told Clapp he might visit her at the hotel and he availed himself of her permission and saw her irsquently.

"I had not the slightest intimation at that time." said she "that Mr. Clapp was not a single man. He had told me many things about his private life, and made a complete confidence of me, as I then thought. He told me about a great many different matters connected with his business life, and talked freely about his family connections. A few months after he first called on me Mr. Clapp asked me to marry him. I consented to marry him and he put on my finger an engagement ring."

She wore on her engagement ring. She wore on her engagement ring, which she said Clapphad given her after the ceremony in Hoboken. It was not until they had been "engaged" for several months that she discovered that Clapp had a wife and children living at White Pisins, where, he had told her, he lived with his mother.

Clapp had been visiting her at Fordham, and

that Clapp had a wife and children living at White Piains, where, he had told her, he lived with his mother.

Clapp had been visiting her at Fordham, and they had frequently come to New York forster. They were well known to communers relow Fordham, and officers in the Grand Central Station, graw accustomed to seeing them together and nodded familiarly as they passed. Many people in Fordham knew that Clapp had a family in White Plains.

"When I discovered the real facts about Mr. Clapp." the woman said yestedar. "I upbraided him. I told him that he had completely wrecked my life and that he had soiled my good name. He said that he had soiled my good name. He said that he had soiled my without you, and I swear to you that it will not be long before you will be my true and lawin wife. He said that he meant by this that he would get a divorce, and that then he would fulfil his promise to marry me. It seemed to me that there was nothing for me to do but to acquiesce. One day be came to me and, embracing me, said that he was a free man at last.

"He said that he had secured a divorce, and

man at lart.
"He said that he had secured a divorce, and that the courts of the State of New York had that 'the courts of the State of New York had declared the marriage between him and his wite null and void. Then he promised that it would be only a short while before we were man and wife. After that he exhibited some papers to me which he said were divorce papers."

One afternoon Clapp suggested that they go to Hoboken and get married. She agreed, and they went to the Rev. Mr. Eirich. She wanted to have the marriage announced, but Clapp objected, saving that it would not look well for him to marry so soon after obtaining the divorce.

him to marry so soon after obtaining the divorce.

On the 17th of May, 1889, she left the grammar school. At the same time she left Kearns's hotel in Fordham and went to Harlem to live. Chapp, she says, hired and furnished a flat at 121st stroet and beventh avenue and paid all the expenses of maintaining it. "He continued to reside with me," she said, "taking his menia there, and in fact we were known there as Mr. and Mirc. Oscar Chapp."

After a while Clapp began to absent himself from his Harlem home two or three nights a week. She reprosched him, and he explained his absence by saying that he wanted to see also children as much as he could, and that he always spent the time with them. They had been married for several months, she says, when she discovered that Clapp had deceived her in representing that he had secured advorce. "He told me," she says, "that his love for

her in representing that he had secured a divorce.

"He told me," she says, "that his love for
me had impelled him to deceive me. Then he
said that his wife was in delicate health and
would soon de, and that then he would set
matters straight." On Oct. 17, 1890.ia girl was
born. It was about the time of the birth of this
child that she telegraphed to Clapp at White
plain that he was wanted in 121st street. This
telegram fell into the hands of Clapp's wife
and led to the discovery by her of Clapp's alliance with Miss McNamara. The child, according to Mrs. MoNamara-Clapp, died about
the first of the present month. After its death
she went to John Henry Clapp of Portchestor,
who is a brother of Oscar Clapp and a lawyer.
She told him the whole story of Oscar Clapp's
perfid."

hu Henry Clapp, she says, was very angry.

She fold him the whole story of Oscar Chapp's perfids.

John Henry Clapp, she says, was very angry, and advised his brother Oscar to get away from this part of the country as far and as fast as he could. He said that the best thing Oscar could do was to take the hickmara woman with him and disappear. Acting on his brother's advice, so she says. Occar Clapp took his second wife and went to Minneapolis. All these facts, excepting the relevence to the advice, she says, John Henry Clapp gave his brother. Mrs. McNamara-Clapp embodied in an affidavit. In taking with a SUN reporter, she said that Clapp had told her that he had taken from Annan & Co. about \$30,000, but that he had fixed the books in such a manner that it would be very difficult for them to discover the defalcation.

As soon as they reached Minneapolis, she said, they discovered that their movements were shallows: by agents of Annan & Co. Clapp had very little money with him at the time, and was not able to go further away. Finally he agreed with the agents of Annan & Co. To return to this city. The condition made by Annan & Co. was that Clapp should return to his family at White Plains. This, it will be remembered, be tried to do, but the family had something to say about it, and the dow was alammed in his face by his mother.

When they reached this city last Hunday Clapp went to the Grand Union Rotel. He was there yeasted afternoon, locked in his room all the time. To a reporter hessid that he had nothing whatever to say about it ho case. The people at the Grand Union seemed to be afraid he might blow out the gas, for they were constantly awars of all his movements.

Lawyer howe said that Mrs. Clapp No. 2 was averse to having Clapp arrested for bigamy, but he had insisted that that was the proper dose to give him. dose to give him.

At the office of Annan & Co. it was said that that firm would take no measures for prosecuting Clapp. The firm would neither affirm that Clapp was a defaulter in \$30,000, as Mrs. Clapp No. 2 stated, nor would they dony it.

He Imagined He Had Hydrophobia,

GREENEVILLE, S. C., May 19 .- Samuel Pickle well-known citizen of this city, out his throat with a pocket knife last night and will probalast summer doctored several horses which had been bitten by a mad dog and which afterward died of hydrophobia. Mr. Pickle got the idea that he siso had hydrophobia. and aithough he had no symptoms of that disease, in a moment of dorression he cut his throat to escape the horrors of death from it. THE CABINET AGAINST HIM.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1891.

President Marrison Alone in Favor of Closed Season in Behring Sen.

Washington, May 19.—Contrary to general expectation no action was taken at the Cabinet meeting to-day on the subject of the seal fisheries controversy.

The representatives of the North American Commercial Company, which has the contract for the killing of seals, are convinced that President Harrison means to insist upon a closed season. In accordance with the desire of the English Government, and that a proclamation to that effect will soon be issued. In this matter the President finds bimself in

direct antagonism to the members of his Cabinet. all of whom are supporting the conten tion of Secretary Blaine that the British proposition for a closed season in waters wholly under the control of the United States is an

Mr. Blaine is very much in earnest in his fort to persuade the President to see the wisdom of ignoring the demands of the Brit-ish Minister and allowing the commercial company to have the benefit of its contract.

B. B. Elkios very recently presented to Secretary Foster a legal argument in behalf of the Blaine side of the case, and this document was handed to President Harrison yesterday. Subsequently the agent of the commer-cial company had a talk with the president and endeavored to convince him that there was no reason why the United States Government should not follow whatever policy was agreeable to it with reference to the scal fisheries without any regard to the Minister of England. The President did not say what he would do, but the representative of the commercial company was not much encouraged by his visit to the White Houre.

The delay of the President in acting in the natter is undoubtedly due to the illness of Mr. Blaine. The Secretary is very much in terested in the controversy, and does not at all relish being checkmated by the President after he had arranged his plans and allowed his policy to become known.

The President will, of course, defer announce ing his decision until he can confer with Mr. Blaine and acquaint him with the orders that he will give to Secretary Foster to govern that official in arranging the details of the suspension of fishing privileges.

Just now many persons are engaged in predicting that a row must occur between the President and Secretary Blaine before the way can be cleared for the latter to become a Presidential candidate, and perhaps the seal fisheries controversy is the rock upon which they

THE VESUVIUS A SURE SHOT.

Remarkable Success of Her Experiments at Target Shooting in the Chesapenko. FORT MONROE, Va., May 19.-The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which was ongaged yesterday in setting targets for a trial of her guns, sailed for Lynn Haven Bay this morning, acaddition to her crew and the Trial Board, the Vesuvius had Col. Royal T. Frank, commanding the artillery school; Capt. J. M. K. Davis, First Artillery: Lieut, Willoughby Walke, Fifth Artillery, and Capt. Nappier, represent-ing the Pneumatic Gun Company, on board. On arriving at the grounds operations were begun by firing three shots from the starboard gun, one at a mile, one at three-quarters, and one at half a mile distant, the vessel being stationary. These were followed by three more shots at the same distance, the vessel going ahead at full speed. So accurate was the sim that any one of the six shots would have struck a vessel the size of the Yorktown. one of the shots being a bull's-eye. The centre gun, which had not previously

been ranged, was tested in order to construct its curve. Three shots were fired at the same ranges, the vessel being stationary. The valves of this gun being somewhat different from those of the starboard gun, the regulation of pressure was largely guess-work, but the maximum force was satisfactory and the range uniform. All of the shots fell from twenty to thirty yards short of the target. The projectiles acted well, the centring pieces falling from the projectile immediately after a uniform flight. The experiments will be con tinued tomorrow.

LOOKS LIKE A FIREBUG'S WORK. Suspicious Number and Character of Fire

in a Western District of Harlem. Twice yesterday the firemen were called to the neighborhood of 186th street and Eighth avenue, and each instance the fires originated in the cellars, and the police registered the cause as unknown. Residents of the neighborhood do not besitate to say that a fire

bug is at work. Yesterday's fires complete the list of five which have occurred in the neighborhood within two weeks.

At 2% o'clock yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the cellar of 2.479 Eighth avenue under a grocery. It was extinguished by the department with but trifling damage. It started in rubbish in the cellar.

'At 9 o'clock last night Michael Whalen who lives in the third floor front rooms at 308 West 185th street found the hallways filled with smoke. He alarmed the tenants and ran around the corner to get his brother-in-law. Lawrence McKeon, to help him carry out his mother, who is 90 years old.

firemen had arrived, and Fireman Luke Mc-Sherry of Truck 14 had carried the old lady down a 80-foot ladder to the street. A second alarm was sent out, and the firemen worked an hour and a half before they were satisfied

that the house was safe. The building was damaged \$5,000, but the fire was confined to the first floor and cellar. It started in rubbish in the cellar, and tenants declare the smoke which filled the ballways was strongly flavored with the odor of kerosine. There are seventeen families in the house, which is owned by E. H. Guiteau, who

A CHINESE HIGHWAYMAN.

Ah Tel's Story of Intimidation and Robbery on the Bowery.

Charley Gong, alias Bock Sur, who is called the toughest Chinaman in Pell street, was arraigned at Essox Market yesterday on a charge of highway robbery. Ah Toi, a launmorning he went to see a friend at 19 Bowery Gong met him at the door, seized him by the throat, pressed a platel to his head and de-

throat, pressed a platel to his head and demanded his money, threatening him with instant death if he made the least outery. Trembling with fear Ah Toi handed over all his money, which amounted to \$35. Going then ran away.

Hop Sing came up a moment later, and Ah Toi toid him of the robbery. "I'll catch him," said Hop Sing, and away he ran in pursuit of Charley Gong. The latter ran into 12 Pell street and hid behind a door. As Hop Sing entered. Gong jumped out and fired at him with his revolver. This took all the bravery out of Hop Sing, and he ran away. An hour later Policeman Holland arrested Gong at 24 Mott street. No money was found in his possession. A slungshot was found in his possession. A slungshot was found near the place where the robbery is said to have been committed. Justice Ryan held the prisoner for trial.

A Bad Season for Pish,

Br. JOHN'S. N. F., May 18.-Advices from St. Pierre say fifty vessels have returned from their first trip to the banks with not enough fish o pay 10 per cent. on the cost of the out-it. St. Pierre merchants are offering \$450 per quintal for green cod. as unprecedented price,

Furniture from Flint's, 14th st.

RALLYING AROUND BRIGGS.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY DI-RECTORS UNANIMOUS.

If the General Assembly Vetoes the Ap-pointment it Looks as if the Seminary Will Not Submit-A Creed Subscribed by Br. Briggs, Covering Mooted Points, The directors of the Union Theological Seminary have thrown down the gauntlet to the Presbyterian General Assembly by announcing that they propose to stand by Prof. Briggs. They took this important step by a unanimous vote at the regular meeting yester-

day afternoon. It was nearly 6 o'clock before the meeting proke up and then the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkburst of the Madison Souare Presbyterian Church mustered the reporters in one of the class rooms and read to them the result of the Board's meeting as far as it concerned Dr. Brigge.

"A committee of three," he said, "was ar pointed at the special meeting of the Board last week to prepare a series of questions to be presented to Dr. Briggs. That committee consisted of the Rev. Dr. D. R. Fraser. Dr. E. N. White, and myself. In accordance with the Board's action the following questions were submitted to Dr. Briggs. They have been answered by him severally and categorically as follows, and the entire paper is subscribed

with his own hand.
"'Question 1.—Do you consider the Bible. the Church, and the reason as coordinate sources of authority? Answer.-No. Or. do you believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the only infailible rule of faith and practice? Answer-Yes "'Q. 2.—When you use the word "reason" do you include the conscience and the religious feeling? A.-Yes.

'Q. S .- Would you accept the following as a satisfactory definition of juspiration: 'Inspiration is such a divine direction as to secure an infallible record of God's revelation in iespect to both fact and doctrine?' A .- Yes.

"Q. 4.—Do you believe the Bible to be iner-rant in all matters concerning faith and practice, and in everything in which it is a revelution from God or a vehicle of divine truth, and that there are no errors that disturb its infallibility in these matters, or in its records of the historic events and institutions with which they are inseparably connected? A .- Yes.

'Q. 5.-Do you believe that the miracles re corded in Scripture are due to an extraordinary exercise of divine energy either directly or mediately through holy men? A.—Yes.
"'Q. 6.—Do you hold what is commonly known as the doctrine of a second probation? Do

"'Q. 7. Do you believe that the issues of this life are final, and that a man who dies impenitent will have no further opportunity of salva-

you believe in purgatory? A .- No.

tion? A. Yes.

"Q. S. Is your theory of progressive sanctification such that it will permit you to say that you be lieve that when a man dies in the faith be enters the middle state regenerated, justified and states."

fication such that it will permit you to ay that you believe that when a man dies in the faith he enters the middle state legenerated, justified and sinces? A. les.

"To this paper," said Dr. Parkhurst, "from which I have just read the questions and answers Dr. Briggs has signed his name. The Board expressed lite satisfaction with Dr. brigg, 's views by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Heavined, That this Board has listened with satisfaction to the categorical replies rendered by Dr. Briggs to the questions submitted to him, and that it trusts that the manner in which he has therein desit with the points that are in dispute will operate to correct the misapprehensions that are so widely current and to quiet the disturbed condition of mind in which, as a communion, we are so uninapply involved."

"Our action was prompted, said Dr. Parkhurst, Dr the great amount of criticism which has been passed upon Dr. Briggs in the church by persons who are absolutely unnoqualist his hight the great number of the Presbyterian elergymen through the country have not read Dr. Briggs's work. They have founded their opinions upon what the newspapers have lad to say. These questions and answers simply present in a categorical form Ir. Briggs's position on what are supposed to be the disputed points of doctrine, and it will give those who have not read his books, but who are venturing their opinions, to see where Dr. Parkhurst bowed himself out. This, however, was not all the action which the liourd stook. The directors expressed themselves in still more significant terms is the resolution which they transmitted to Dr. Briggs their high appreciation of his Christian courtesy in the committee of Inquiry in reference to the trying questions now under consideration.

"They will stand by him heartily on the ground of this, report, and affectionately com-

reference to the trying questions are reference to the trying questions.

"They will stand by him heartily on the ground of this report, and affectionately commend him to the leading of our common Master, having perfect confidence in his honesty of purpose.

JOHN Choarr Brown.

"Vice-President.

ter. having perfect confidence in his honeary of purpose.

"E. M. Kingshey, Recorder.

"E. M. Kingshey, Recorder.

"New York, May 19, 1891."

Baid a friend of Dr. Briggs hast night:
"Procisely similar mawers to the quest one which were put to Dr. Briggs can be lound in his books, but the committee preferred to have them in this succinct form. As a matter of fact several of the questions are taken from his writings. For instance, that definition of inspiration is one which he has himself quoted as one which meets his views. It is the definition given by Dr. Henry B. Smith. Then again question 4 is practically quoted from Dr. Briggs's own writings. Again, these are not questions for universal interest to the whole Christian Church.

"It is interesting to consider at this point the probable action of the General Assembly in regard to Dr. Briggs. Before they veto his appointment to his present professorship in the seminary they will have to decide upon their right to veto. I know that Dr. Briggs himself thinks that the Assembly will veto his appointment by a small majority, but then comes the interesting question whether the directors of the seminary will tamely tow to the Assembly's action. In view of the Board's action to-day I do not think they will.

"Dr. Briggs has the majority of the professors in the other seminaries with him, as may be seen from the list of those who have already spoken out in his favor. Four of them are in Seminary. Alleghaby has not spoken yet."

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Dr. Briggs has the health is much improved, and it is expected that he will be present at Plymouth Church this

GOOD-BY, BROADWAY STRAM PIPES. The Brendway (Cable) Road Bays Them Out for \$100,000.

The Broadway Bailroad Company completed yesterday negotiations with Wallace O. Andrews. President of the New York Steam Company, for the abandonment of the steam company's plant on Broadway from Bowling Green to Reade street. This is the only terri-tory on Broadway in which the steam plant is

The constant ripping up of Broadway was like a nightmare to the railroad people. The terms agreed upon are announced to be a payment of \$100,000. For that amount Mr. Andrews has agreed that by Bept. 1 next, he will drews has agreed that by Sept. 1 next, he will have severed all connections with the Broadway plant. Most of the connections, it was said, will be sevared by July 1.5 The Steam Company is to serve its customers on Broadway by connections on the side streets. The Broadway railroad people will not go to the expense of uprocting the plant. They will fill in the ground around it and the foundations of the new cable road bed will rest upon a portion of it.

Browned While Pishing.

Mrs. Joseph Pacey of 601% West Forty-third street reported at the Morgue on Monday that her son was missing, and she would like to be notified if his body should be received there. She described him as about 35 years old.with a fair complexion and a cork leg. The man was found yesterday in the North River at the foot of Thirty-lourin street. The initials J. P. were on his left arm.

Mrs. Pacey said that her son went fishing on Sunday morning and didn't return. He was a harness maker by trade.

The Dodr of an unknown man was found floating in the North liver at Pier 3 last night. It was that of a man of about 45 years and had been in the water for a long time. She described him as about 35 years old.with

IS THE DUCHESS A BRITON? Mer Counsel Denies that She is a Subject

of Queen Victoria. Surrogate Ransom was called upon yesteray to determine whether the Duchess of Mariborough, because of her marriage with the Duke, is now a British subject and has ceased to be an American citizen. She was the widow of Louis C. Hamersley, who left an estate of \$4,000,000, in which she enjoys a life interest. She and Jacob K. Lackman and

George G. Williams are the executors.

The long litigation over the estate having been withdrawn from the Court of Appeals, the executors are now permitted, under the terms of the will, to enter upon the performance of their duties as trustees. Heretofore they have simply been acting as executors. George G. De Witt on behalf of the male trustees presented the doubtful question to the

He maintained that the Duchess had be come disqualified for duty as a trustee because she was now the wife of a foreigner, residing abroad, and had become a British subject. There was no opposition to her whatever, but Mr. DeWitt simply presented the matter for an adjudication.

Robert Sewell, for the Duchess, put in an affidavit denying that she was a subject of Great Britain. He was prepared to argue that she was not precluded from performing her duties as a trustee, but the Surrogate said he would look over Mr. DeWitt's papers, and then, if necessary, would hear Mr. Sewell,

CHASING THE ITATA.

Secretary Tracy Says She Can be Seized in Chillian Waters, WASHINGTON, May 19. - Secretary Tracy said

to-night that the commander of the Charleston could seize the insurgent steamer Itata in Chilian waters, although he declined to say whether or not she would do so, in case the Itata is not captured until she gets into those waters. The movements of the Charleston are under

the direct command of Commodore McCaun, now on the Baltimore at Iquique. He has large discretionary powers regarding the future course of the Charleston, and on him would probably devolve a determination as to whether or not the Itata should be seized in

The Navy Department does not expect any lews from the Charleston before she reaches l'anama, which is about four days from Acapulco. Mexico, whence the vessel sailed on Monday night.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 19 .- A despatch from Acapulco says that the Esmo-ralda's officers finished buying provisions last night, and that it is believed at Acapulco that the Esmeralda secretly loaded some coal, and was to receive more this morning outside the

SIX MEN FOUGHT FOR ONE GIRL.

Three Received Mortal Wounds and the KNOXVILLE, May 19 .- A desperate fight occurred on Monday near Stackhouse, in Madison county. N. C., between six young men about a girl. A young man of the name of Shelton was in love with a buxom mountain

lass. A rival whose name was Stapley was also favored by her. Two of the Stanley brothers and another man whose name was not learned met Shelton, and without any words opened fire on him. Two cousins of Shelton went to his aid, and the battle began. Pistols. shotguns, and rayors were used. When the fight ended it was found that Shelton was shot through the body twice, and would die. of the Stanleys had a hole through his body also, and his death is expected every minute. One of the Shelton brothers received two rezon cuts, each of them deemed fatal. News of the fight reached here to-day. No arrests have yet been made, though the officers are in pur-

suit of those who were able to flee. FASSETT FOR CHAIRMAN.

The State Committee Said to Want Him-Will Dr. Depew Sail for Europe ! All of the visiting up-country Republican sett and his old friend. John Dwight, started for Seattle, where they have land investments which will require their attention for a month

or more. Commodore Vedder and Senator Erwin made for Chicago to get a glimpse at the preliminary took away from New York. They will probe bly continue their trip further West, but they will be on hand for the midsummer work i the Gubernatorial fight. Senator George Raines

went home also.

It was learned that the visiting statesmen It was learned that the visiting statesmen had done business while in town. It was made very apparent that Gen. John N. Knapp will no longer head the Republican State Committee. Senator Fassett has been named as his successor, and he was importuned by Republicans of high and low degree to accept the place. The Chemung Senator has had experience in assisting in the directing of campaigns. He is secretary of the National Republican Committee, and received valuable tutelage under Benator Matthew Stanley Quay in the Presidential campaign of 1989.

tee. and raceived valuable tutelage under Senator Matthew Stanley Quay in the Presidential campaign of 1888.

He is firm in his refusal to accept a renomination for the Senate in the Twenty-seventh district, and with this established it is more than likely that he will become Chairman of the State Committee. He does not propose, though, to give his linal answer until his return from Seattle.

It would appear that other Republicans of renown propose to have a resting spell before entering the fall campaign. Ex-Senator Platt will take up his abode shortly at the Oriental Hotel, Concy Island, and Dr. Chauncey Mitchell Depew is booked to sail for Europe on July 1, 1; is not believed that Judge Van Brunt's decision yesterday will interfere with Dr. Depew's visit, abroad.

But inasmuch as it was thought advisable to request Will am Hockefeller and other directors of the New York and New Haven Hailroad Company to be in town, the same rule may be applied to Dr. Depew. In any event all the Republicans will reassemble late in August with a slate for the State ticket made up.

A Descried Wife Returns to Her Father. Mrs. George Smith, whose husband disappeared from his restaurant at 28 Catharine present from his restaurant at 28 catharine street a week ago with his cashier. Kate Birmingham, has packed up all her belongings and gone to live with her father. Thomas H. Wynne, at 14 Fourth place, Brooklyn, Bhe has heard nothing from her husband, and reterred all inquirers yesterday to her husband's mother, who owns the restaurant and store at 28 and 39 Catharine street. Smith's mother also said that she knew nothing of her som's whereabouts.

The Weather.

Light rain fell yesterday in the sections of the country where it was most needed—throughout the Southern cotton belt from the Aranasas valley to Georgia and in the Northwest wheat region, principally in Montana, the Dakotas, and Nebrasks. Fair weather prevailed generally in all other paris of the country. The storm centre that was in Arkanasa was dissipated, and the one in the Northwest moved to South Dakota with a marked decrease of energy. It was warmer in the lake regions. The coldest place was at Northfield, Vt. 209. The day was fair and bary in this city; highest official temperature, 629: lowest 529; average hundlity, 55 per cotton belt from the Arganess valley to Georgia and temperature, 02°; lowest, 52°; average humidity, 55 per cent; wind southeast; average velocity, 5 miles. The themometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Syx building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

SAM 100° 100° 3.50° M 03° 6AM 50° 50° 6° N 60° 6AM 60° 50° 0° N 60° 12 M 60° 02° 12 M 60° 12 M 60° 02° 12 M 60° Average on May 18, 1880 .0714°

SIGNAL OFFICE PORECAST TILL S.P. M. WEDFERDAY.
For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts Rhode Island, Connecticut, and sustern New York, ge erally file; elightly warmer, except stationary temperature on the coast; south winds. For the District of Columbia eastern Conveyivania,

New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, generally fair; no change in temperature; winds becoming east. For West Virginia, light showers; stationary tempera-For western Pennsylvania and western New York, PRICE TWO CENTS.

13 KILLED AND 22 INJURED. FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION OF BLASTING POWDER NEAR TARRETOWN.

.000 Pounds of It Blows a Flat Car Londed with Men to Pieces-It was Set on Fire by a Coll of Tarred Rope which had Caught a Spark, Probably from a Locomotive-Vivid Description of the Bestruetion Wrought in a Second-Dead and Wounded in Heaps-Effect of the Shock on Houses in the Neighborhood-Prompt

Arrival of Physicians-Descriptions of

the Bead-The Names of Many Unknown, A thousand pounds of blasting powder conained in fifty-pound cases, on route for Tarryown on a flat car on the New York Centra Railroad, exploded near that place at 11:20 yesterday morning. Thirteen men who were riding on the car were killed outright, and twenty-two others were more or less severely injured. Ten of the killed were Italian laborers, and nearly all of the wounded were of the same nationality. The names of only three of

the killed are known. They are:

McCarray, Join, of North Tarrytown, a timekeeper
of the laborera, shocked to death and mangled. MORRISAY, FRANK, of Peckskill, employed as a powder monkey, shocked to death.

SMITH, JOHN, a brakeman of Sing Sing, killed by the

hock and blown into the water. The names of the Italians were known only to McCarthy, the dead time keeper. The book



WRECK OF THE FLAT CAR. which he had in which they were written was not found after the explosion The names of the injured as far as is known

THE INJURED. ANTONI, BERNARD a Frenchman, jaw broken and in-ternal injuries. Taken to Believus Hospital. Corrors, the conductor of the train, made deaf by the noise and explosion. Sent home.

DEDARRO, PRANK, Splinter entirely through thigh

Beliavoe.
Firmedan, Epwann, foreman of the laborers who were
killed, cut about the head and feet and badly bruised.
Taken to Provident Home Hospital, Tarrytown,
Firmedan, Thomas, assistant blacksmith, injured injured internally. Sent home. Govern, James, scalp wounds arm out, at d de hurt

HERRICE, GRONGE, the engineer of the train on which the dynamite was being trans orted undir cut about the head and body; ansering from concussion of the brain. Provident Heme. ITALIANO, VITTORIO SCOID WOUNDE. Bellsvas. Leopax, Gronze, of Statuburg, the freman of the train, shocked and out about the head and burned. Wounds dressed and sent home.

McCorwicz, Epwann, a blacksmith, shocked and bruised, Provident flores, Nanci, Joseph, skull fractured, shoulder and left arm proken. Bellevine. TAM, L.COVARD, log crushed. Bellevne.

The rest of the injured had their wounds

dressed at the Tarrytown depot, and were able

o go to their homes unaccompanied. The New York Central road has been pre-

REMAINS OF THE TENDER.

paring for several months to lay a third track on its Hudson River division. The road runs along the river within a few feet of the shore, and the new track is to be placed east of the two tracks at present laid. To make room for it, it has been necessary to blast out rock which is on the east side of the track, in patches, from Spuyten Duyvil to Sing Sing. Italians have been employed to do the blasting with dynamite and gunpowder furnished by the company. The explosives are purchased in this city and sent to the places where they are to be used on the cars of the company.

The trains on which the explosives are trans-

ported consist only of an engine and a flat car.

The crew is an engineer, fireman, conductor,

ten to thirty Italian laborers ride up on the ear

with the explosives. There were twenty-five

and possibly thirty-five Italians on the flat car

with the explosives yesterday. The engine.

345, was one of the largest on the

It was in charge of George Herrick and George Leopan. On the cars, besides the Italians.

DRAGGING THE RIVER.

were Brakemen Thomas Cullen and John Smith, John Wagner, Frank Morrissy, John McCarthy, and Edward and Thomas Finnegan. Cullen was sitting on the top of the hand brake at the end of the car. The Italians were near the explosive in the centre of the car, with the exception of one, who sat on the rear on the edge of the end board. A mile from the Tarrytown station is a bridge over the tracks. It is called the Paulding Avenue Bridge. North of this a few hundred feet on the east of the tracks is Hoe's Pond. a body of water 200 yards long by 50 wide, and on the west the river. South of the bridge is a flag house. William Deerman, a flagman, was on duty there. He really one of the train crow, but he was not the train.

THE EXPLOSION.

THE EXPLOSION.

The engine and car were going about five miles an hour when this flag house was reached. Engineer Herrick put on more steam and was driving ahead at a little faster gait when a small tongue of smoke and flame sprang up from a coil of tarred rope which was to be used for tackle at the spot where the